

Vote for T. L. Oddie for Governor

THE WEATHER
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TONOPAH WELCOMES ODDIE

Men of All Parties Greet Republican Candidate for Governor On Return Home

Arrival of Southern Nevada's Foremost Citizen From Campaign Tour is Signal for Gigantic Demonstration.

"HURRAH FOR ODDIE" was the cry that resounded through the principal streets of this city last night when the republicans, democrats, socialists and in fact everybody, turned out to welcome T. L. Oddie on his homecoming after campaigning the eastern part of the state.

It was in that white automobile, familiarly described as the "sawed off auto," that Governor Oddie, James A. Buchanan and son arrived yesterday afternoon from Ely. Dust begrimmed and attired in the familiar khaki suit Oddie drove into town with "Buck" at the wheel. It was rather hard to recognize the occupants of the car but as everyone in Southern Nevada is familiar with the machine it did not take long for the arrival of the popular Tonopahan to become generally known. Before he could alight the auto was surrounded by half a hundred admirers and it was fully a half hour before he could break away from the crowd, everyone desiring to congratulate the candidate for gubernatorial honors, and make his way to his apartments.

It appeared that the town had gone mad and the enthusiastic spirit spread rapidly. It soon became apparent that in order to give the homecoming a proper tone, that Oddie would have to address his home people. The "sawed-off" auto, with a lavish dust decoration and nearly enveloped in flags, containing a half dozen ardent supporters, was piloted about the city by "Shorty" Kutzkau and the announcement was made by megaphone that an impromptu open air meeting would be held in front of the Mizpah hotel.

When the meeting was called to order by Hon. P. M. Bowler, Jr., who used the auto for a rostrum, the machine contained Governor Oddie, Hon. Hugh H. Brown and J. A. Buchanan. Traffic through that portion of Main street was suspended for about an hour, for it was utterly impossible for a vehicle to make its way through the dense crowd. The audience was composed of men belonging to all parties, and the applause and cheering was not confined to the Republicans. Nor was the attendance confined strictly to the male sex, for many women had gathered to hear the man who helped make Tonopah what it is today—the largest silver mining camp in the United States.

Mr. Bowler in a short speech referred to the fatiguing trip of Governor Oddie, and at the mention of Oddie's name there came a cheer simultaneously from the throat of every voter in the crowd. But this demonstration was as nothing when compared to the outburst occasioned when Oddie arose and, standing on the rear seat of the machine, commenced his impromptu talk. Added to the local demonstration, the Tonopah Military band let loose one of those stirring selections and it would have taken a man immune from all sense of excitement to have refrained from joining in the cheering.

Fully two minutes elapsed before the first citizen of southern Nevada could proceed, and then he started in to relate a few of the experiences encountered on his trip, which included making thirteen counties in thirteen days. He had discarded the khaki costume. So familiar is

auto and overtook the driver near the stream. It was impossible for the auto to cross and Oddie, after offering to carry the driver, waded through the waters with him. As a consequence he secured the vote of that party and his friends.

A few happenings of the pioneer days of Tonopah were related and wild cheering ensued when the speaker had completed his address. Mr. J. A. Buchanan, who is one of the Republican candidates for the nomination of assemblyman of Nye county, and who accompanied the governor on the trip, was introduced by Mr. Bowler. "Buck" was given a cheer of recognition. Of his own candidacy he said nothing, and in a masterful speech paid a tribute to Oddie. He spoke of the success of the campaigning which contained many hardships not related by Mr. Oddie, and which necessitated traveling night and day.

Mr. Buchanan announced that Hon. Dave Staunton, the old Republican warhorse of Winnemucca, had sent a challenge to Tonopah to make Oddie's election unanimous; Winnemucca would go unanimous for Oddie, and from the cheer that responded there is no doubt but what Tonopah will follow suit.

Mr. Buchanan told of an incident which happened yesterday afternoon out on the desert about fifty miles from nowhere. A young dog was observed near the road, and as he was miles and miles from water, he would have died from thirst in a short time. The party was in a hurry for Mr. Oddie had an engagement to meet a party on the road, who was to depart today for another camp.

"We will stop the machine," "Buck" said, "and get that dog."

"If we stop you will not be in time to keep that engagement," responded Buchanan.

"To hell with the engagement; this means saving a life," and accordingly Oddie dismounted, and after a short walk captured the ownerless and dying dog.

"And that shows what kind of a man Mr. Oddie happens to be," said Buchanan in closing. Naturally the crowd went wild again. Mr. Buchanan's 13-year-old son accompanied the party and showed himself to be the nerviest, gamest, boy in Nevada, as he never once complained of the hardships he had undergone.

Hon. Hugh H. Brown, the Republican candidate for attorney general, was the next to place his feet on the cushioned seat of the auto and he paid a fitting tribute to Oddie.

"They say that Oddie can't say no," said Mr. Brown. "I will admit that there are a few little things in which he can't say no. The prospector after a grubstake, or a friend after a loan have never appealed to him in vain, as is well known in southern Nevada. Tonopah is indebted to him for his efforts in building up this city, for his interests have been first, last and all the time, for the betterment and advancement of this community."

Continuing, Mr. Brown spoke of his own candidacy and about his refusal of several misstatements made against him. "Every individual, every corporation, seeking my services and my loyalty has been given the best that was in me, and if elected attorney general the pay of my clients will cease and I will give the state the best I have. I will be subservient to no interests but will fight your battles and carry your burdens," he said in conclusion and retired amid a great ovation.

The open air meeting was brought to a close with a few remarks by W. W. Booth, candidate for state printer on the Republican ticket.

It was the greatest meeting ever held in Tonopah and the welcome

TEDDY ADVOCATES LEGISLATION FOR BENEFIT OF LABORING MEN

By Associated Press
FARGO, N. D., Sept. 5.—In an address today before a great Labor day crowd, Roosevelt spoke words of warm commendation of the federal judge who presided and introduced him, because the judge, by what he said, had shown himself to be in sympathy with the laboring man. He referred to Judge Amidon of the district of North Dakota, and the remarks were received with applause. Introducing Roosevelt, the judge said that the laboring men suffer wrongs that might be reached by legislation, and called attention to the failure of congress to enact a law providing for compensation for laboring men when injured, or for families in the event of their death. Every government in Europe with the exception of Turkey, he said, had enacted such laws, eliminating from the question of compensation all matters of negligence on the part of either employer or employees, and fixing the definite amount which employees should be entitled to.

HE WOULD KICK SECTY. BALLINGER OUT OF OFFICE

By Associated Press
ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 5.—The crowd that heard President Taft deliver one of the best speeches of his career before the Conservation congress today, missed hearing some very pointed remarks in the afternoon, delivered by Governor Stubbs of Kansas. The Kansas executive remarked that if he had the power he would kick Secretary Ballinger out of office. Later, in private, Governor Hay of Washington took occasion to inform Stubbs that he considered Ballinger as white a man as the United States can boast. "The people of this country should erect a monument to Gifford Pinchot," Stubbs began. "He deserves it for saving the coal lands of the country, if for nothing else. I don't know why it is that corporations and others that want to steal power sites and timber, want the control of the natural resources vested in the state legislatures. Any way I don't take any stock in this Ballinger idea of running things. If I were president I would kick him out of office in a minute. I would like to see some of those Alaska coal thieves. I would put them where they belong."

Tomorrow's program is headed by an address by Roosevelt, and includes addresses by Miss Mabel Borden and Francis Henri of California, Herbert Knox Smith, United States commissioner of corporations, Governor Hadley of Missouri, President Fowler of the National Irrigation congress, and former Governor Pardee of California.

RIOT FOLLOWS LABOR DAY PARADE AT PORTLAND

By Associated Press
PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 5.—A riot in which 2,000 men were involved as a result of which twelve arrests were made, occurred at the conclusion of the Labor day parade today. The Teamsters' union is on strike, and as the procession passed the office of a baggage and omnibus transfer company, a few men ran out and tried to overturn a dray, a score of bystanders helping. Policemen rushed to the scene and fought the crowd for three blocks to land the prisoners in jail. Charges of inciting a riot were placed against the ringleaders. Less than half of the arrested men were union members.

The \$10 prize at Charlie's shooting gallery will be for lowest score. It's a snap. S-30-6t.

Fresh milk and cream. Tonopah Dairy.

from the stand. The man was arrested later and charged with disorderly conduct. He said his name was John Martin, and by occupation was a painter. Following is a portion of the address as delivered by the colonel: "Today—on Labor day—I speak in one sense especially to those personally and vitally interested in the labor struggle; and yet I speak of this primarily as one aspect of the larger social struggle growing out of the attempts to readjust social conditions and make them more equitable. "The nineteenth century was distinctly one of economic triumphs—triumphs in the domain of production, including transportation and the mechanics of exchange. The marvelous progress made in these respects multiplied man's productive power to an almost inconceivable degree. In the matter of production of wealth, as much progress was made during the nineteenth century as during all previous periods since history dawned—that is, the changes brought in a single century through machinery and steam have been greater than the sum total of the changes of the preceding thousand years; and these very changes and this material progress have thrust upon us social and political problems of the first magnitude. The triumphs of the physical sciences in the nineteenth century represent progress primarily in the material elements of civilization. The most pressing problems that confront the present century are not concerned with the material production of wealth, but with its distribution. The demands of progress now deal not so much with the material as with the moral and ethical factors of civilization. Our basic problem is to see that the marvellously augmented powers of production bequeathed to us by the nineteenth century shall in the twentieth be made to administer to the needs of the many rather than be exploited for the profit of the few.

"The American wage earner faces this larger social problem in a dual capacity; first, as a citizen of the republic charged with the full duty of citizenship; and next as a wage earner—as a wage worker—who, together with his fellow workers, is vitally concerned in the question of wages and general conditions of employment, which affect not only his well-being and that of his wife and children, but the opportunities of all workers for a higher development. "It is true of wage workers, as of all other citizens, that most of their progress must depend upon their own initiative and their own efforts. Nevertheless, there are three different factors in this progress. There is, first, the share which the man's own individual qualities must determine. This is the most important of all, for nothing can supply the place of individual capacity. Yet there are two other factors also of prime importance, namely: What can be done with the wage workers is co-operation with one another; and what can be done by government—that is, by the instrument through which all the people work collectively. Wages and other most important conditions of employment must remain largely outside of government control; must be left for adjustment by free contract between employers and wage earners. But to attempt to leave this merely to individual action means the absolute destruction of individualism; for where the individual is so weak

The question angered Roosevelt, and his face showed it. He advanced a step toward the interrogator and replied: "I consider that an impertinent question," he said, "however, I have no objection to telling you." He added that the expenses of the party were being paid by the magazine of which he is one of the editors.

"You lie!" the man shouted so loudly that a hundred persons in the crowd could hear him. As he spoke the words the colonel quickly seized his arm. He explained that he did not know who the man was or what his intentions were and took hold of his arm merely as a matter of self-protection. His vigorous action did not deter the man from what he had to say. He shouted out: "Your expenses are being paid by the people of the United States."

Many persons ran to the colonel's assistance and the man was ejected

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